

# CHARLOTTE JOURNAL.

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NO. 314.

W. S. HASTON, Proprietor and Publisher.

## TERMS:

TWO DOLLARS, if paid in advance.  
Five Dollars and Fifty Cents, if not paid within  
three months.  
Three Dollars, if not paid until the end of the  
year.  
A failure to notify the Editor of a wish to dis-  
continue, at the end of the year, will be considered  
a continuation.  
Advertisements inserted at the usual rates.

Agents—Mr. R. M. Cochran is appointed an  
agent for the Journal, and is authorized to receive  
money and give receipts in my name. T. J. H.

## WEEKLY ALMANAC.

OCTOBER, 1836.	MOON'S PHASES.
Friday, 17 43	For October, 1836.
Saturday, 18 43	
Sunday, 19 41	1 22 a.m.
Monday, 20 40	New 10 7 a.m.
Tuesday, 21 38	First 17 6 a.m.
Wednesday, 22 35	Full 24 10 13 a.m.
Thursday, 23 32	

## LOOK HERE



### Public Sale.

ON Thursday the 12th of October next,  
will be sold at the house of the sub-  
scriber, 5 miles west of Concord, Cabarrus  
county, the following property, viz:

140 Bushels of WHEAT.  
2000 Bushels of CORN.  
50 head of HOGS.  
Milk COWS and Young Cattle,  
OATS, FODDER, and HAY.  
Household and Kitchen Furniture, and  
Farming Utensils,  
at the usual credit.

I will sell the valuable PLANTATION  
on which I live, containing 330 acres of  
good rich Cotton land. Good improvements  
and 150 acres front cleared, and an ex-  
cellent garden. Terms made known on  
the day of sale.

ABRAHAM F. ALEXANDER.

TO RENT.  
Plantations on the head waters of  
Mallard Creek. They are in excel-  
lent repair for a Crop, and excellent  
for 8 or 10 hands. To be rented on  
the 15th of October.

H. D. W. ALEXANDER.

NOTICE.  
ON the 9th of October next, I will ex-  
pose to Public Sale, at my house in  
Charlotte, all my  
Household and Kitchen Furniture,  
and several head of Cattle, among them  
some good milk Cows.  
will rent at the same time, until the 1st of  
January next, the house in which I reside.

JOHN L. HAYES.

NOTICE.  
I WILL expose to Public Sale, on the  
30th October next, at the late resi-  
dence of John McCord, dec'd., all the Per-  
sonal Property of said deceased, con-  
sisting of—

Corn, Fodder, Hay, Wheat, Oats,  
Large stock of CATTLE,  
Hogs, Sheep, Horses, Wagon,  
Farming Utensils,  
1 set of Blacksmith Tools,  
Threshing Machine,  
Household and Kitchen Furniture, &c.  
A credit of twelve months will be given—  
Further particulars on the day of sale.

Will be hired 4 or 5 likely Negroes until  
Christmas.

J. D. SMITH, Administrator.

NOTICE.  
PROPOSALS will be received by the  
subscribers, until the 15th of October  
next, for building a Frame Meeting House,  
in Unity Congregation, York District, S. C.  
The House to be of the following dimen-  
sions, viz: 45 feet long by 30 feet wide—a  
gallery 10 feet wide across one end, and  
the wall 18 feet from the floor to the ceiling.  
12 windows with 18 lights each, the glass  
to be 10 by 12, 3 large doors and four small  
ones, the house to be walled and celled up  
to the windows. Good materials to be used.  
For further particulars apply to

JAMES BECKE,  
GEORGE CATHEY, Building  
BROWN L. HARRIS, Committee.  
W. N. WHITE.

ATTENTION!  
TOWNSHIP!

YOU are hereby commanded  
to appear in Charlotte, on  
the 7th of October, at 8 o'clock,  
A. M. in the Presbyterian Church  
yard, armed and equipped as the  
law directs, for review.

By order,  
J. D. SMITH, Capt.

## AN ADDRESS

### Freemen of North Carolina.

Fellow Citizens: The term for which General  
Jackson was elected President will expire on the  
4th of March next, and an earlier day will call  
upon the People of the United States to decide  
who shall be his successor.

To whom the vote of North Carolina shall be  
given on that occasion, is a question important to  
our welfare and to our country. The leaders  
of the party opposed to the present administration,  
who for years have denounced without inter-  
mission and without remorse, every leading  
act of the national government, are persever-  
ing in their efforts to elect Judge White the  
fourth and confident of the People.

It becomes an interesting inquiry amongst those  
who have supported and still approve of the pre-  
sent administration, how far the support of Judge  
White is calculated to carry out the measures  
which General Jackson so wisely began, and the  
fruits of which are already manifest in the unex-  
pected prosperity of the country. Measures which  
the Republicans of North Carolina have advocated  
as our safeguard against the perils of Disunion;  
our only sure defense for popular Liberty.

In prosecuting this inquiry, as our only ambi-  
tion is to be understood, we shall make no attempt  
at the embellishments of rhetoric, but express our-  
selves in that plainness of speech, in which facts  
and argument are most easily apprehended by a  
plain republican people.

### JUDGE WHITE.

That Judge White is supported by the party  
opposed to the present administration for the pur-  
pose of subverting its principles and clearing its  
path to power, those who have revisited its measures and  
instead of their policy, is on plain, that we need  
only look any man of candor can pretend to  
doubt it.

Is it denied? Then we appeal to every candid  
man in the State to look and see if every Anti-  
Jackson man among us is every man who has  
been lukewarm or opposed in his attachment to  
the administration—if there are not honest in  
their support of Judge White? If they do not pro-  
scribe every man, no matter what his public ser-  
vices may have been, and however orthodox his  
political theories, who does not go with them in  
the cause of Judge White? We ask you to look  
and see if the election of a Governor in this  
State is not already hailed by opposition men of  
every class as a triumph over the principles of the  
present administration; as evidence that the State  
has abandoned the position she has heretofore oc-  
cupied? That these things are so, none will ven-  
ture to deny. What do they mean? Are the old  
enemies of General Jackson better patriots and  
better friends to their country and have they on  
a sudden changed their opinions, or do they mean  
that Judge White has altered his? We say that  
his election with the expectation that he will  
oppose their principles and exclude them from of-  
fice under his administration? Let the sober sense  
of an intelligent people determine.

Be it further, a convention of Nullifiers in Geor-  
gia nominated Judge White and he is now run-  
ning as their candidate, Governor Tyler, as their  
candidate for Vice President, while admission to  
that party no one will question. The Nullifiers  
party in South Carolina, in Mississippi, in Ala-  
bama and indeed throughout the South are urging  
Judge White upon the people as a Southern can-  
didate? They and the present belonging to that  
class of politicians are laboring to divide the  
friends of the present administration and to create  
a feeling of hostility against the North among  
the people of the South. And for what? They  
are busy in abusing every prominent friend of the  
present administration as they acted in South Car-  
olina towards every friend of the Union. They  
are establishing enemies in this and other States  
and disseminating inflammatory appeals to the  
people against the North about Slavery, as they  
did in 1822 about the Tariff. They are laboring  
to identify the Administration candidates with ab-  
olitionists without proof and against the direct  
evidence. They have grounded their opposition to  
Mr. Clay and combined with his party to oppose  
the administration in all its measures. They are  
denouncing President Jackson as a Tyrant, Usur-  
per and Despot—on account of measures which  
he recommended; and yet they support Judge  
White as his successor, who voted for these mea-  
sures and pretends to be a friend to the present  
administration? We ask you what does all this  
mean? Have these Nullifiers renounced their  
doctrines and become Union men? Are they vol-  
untarily converted to the doctrines of the proclama-  
tion and ready to acquiesce in the policy and con-  
stitutionality of the Force Bill which they have  
heretofore denounced the "Bill of Blood"? No!

Fellow Citizens—they know as every one knows  
that Judge White like all other men, must be de-  
pendent for his support upon those who elect him.  
That elected (if elected at all) by their vote, he  
must look to the Nullifiers and the opposition for  
consolidation, and form his cabinet from among the  
enemies of the present administration. And as it  
were recent, to be sure, to that party of his  
future course, Judge White has already begun  
the work of his political career.

What Judge White is an apostate! The "San-  
guine Judge White," a deserter from the Adminis-  
tration, and his former friends! Let facts answer  
if we have two harshly characterized, his course.  
He was elected to the Senate as a friend of Gen-  
eral Jackson, and from the year 1825 until he  
himself was nominated as a candidate of the oppo-  
sition he labored with General Jackson in every  
thing, and differed with him about nothing.

He supported the administration, advocated the  
measures, opposed the views, and upheld the doc-  
trines of Gen. Jackson. If he ever separated from  
him even in the minor details of executive duty  
or of legislative recommendation before he was  
himself a candidate, we do not know it. It is not  
believed he ever did.

What General Jackson did, he approved. What  
General Jackson opposed he resisted.  
But so soon as Judge White became a candi-  
date, and his claims were overlooked by the Presi-  
dential party; and were embraced by the  
Nullifiers and all the old enemies of the President;  
then he first time, he began to differ from the  
administration; to approve measures which he had  
before condemned and to resist nominations which  
he had previously voted for. We believe Judge  
White has never had an opportunity since he be-  
came a candidate to reverse any vote which he had  
previously given in support of the administration,  
but what he has done; and gone against the  
President against Abolition and with the opposition.

Take these facts and then determine for your-  
selves Fellow Citizens! Whether it be honorabil-  
ity to support him of having changed his politics  
to gratify his ambition? Whether it will be safe

to rely on him as a supporter of your principles.  
His friends may dissent against our conclusions,  
with what exceptions they please; and still the  
common sense of mankind will determine that in  
this conduct of Judge White there is ground at  
least for serious suspicion.

### JUDGE WHITE'S INCONSISTENCIES.

We all know how reckless some are in denying  
the most incontrovertible facts. Many of you  
know how artfully (in some parts of our State) the  
opposition have concealed their assault upon the  
measures and principles of the government, by a  
positive declaration that Judge White is not an en-  
emy to the present administration. That you may  
be able to determine how far we are in denying  
this assertion, we present before you the following  
votes of Judge White, which must will dare to  
question, as they are on the Journals of the Senate.  
Before Judge White's election, after Judge White  
became a candidate of the opposition—

1. He voted against Mr. Clay's resolution to en-  
courage and degrade Gen-  
eral Jackson for removing  
the Deposites.
2. He voted against Mr.  
Clay's Land Bill, and ap-  
proved of General Jack-  
son's Veto.
3. He was in favor of Judge Taney when Gen-  
eral Jackson, when Gen-  
eral Jackson nominated him  
to the office of Chief  
Justice of the Supreme  
Court.
4. He voted against Mr.  
Stevenson, when Gen-  
eral Jackson re-nominated  
him to the Senate as a  
Senator as a Minister to  
England.
5. He voted for Mr. Ken-  
dall when Gen. Jackson  
nominated him to the  
Senate as Auditor  
General.
6. He voted against Mr.  
Stevenson, when Gen-  
eral Jackson re-nominated  
him to the Senate as a  
Senator as a Minister to  
England.

The reasons, then, why Judge White is an en-  
emy to the present administration, are obvious.  
But it is difficult to perceive how any sincere ad-  
vocate of the measures and the principles of the  
present administration, can consistently give his  
vote in favor of Judge White.

### GENERAL JACKSON'S ADMINISTRATION.

Are you prepared, Republicans of North Car-  
olina? Can you reconcile yourselves to incur all the  
risk—to hazard all the danger which a revolution  
in the civil administration of the Government may  
produce? Why should you do it?

War, which at one time threatened us, and which  
the violence of a fictitious Opposition had well nigh  
produced, has been averted by the stern virtue and  
inflexible integrity of our venerable Chief Magis-  
trate; and the character of our government, a  
broad, is elevated beyond any former period of our  
history, and more than a hundred battles lost or  
won could have accomplished.

Peace with all foreign nations has been pre-  
served, without any sacrifice of independence, and it  
is now established upon a surer basis, by an ad-  
justment of all our claims upon them, and of all  
their demands against us.

Our Foreign Negotiations have been conducted  
with eminent success. Justice has been deman-  
ded, and though for a long time withheld from  
others, it has been obtained by the present adminis-  
tration.

Our Domestic Relations are equally secure—  
The REVENUE which was predicted in consequence  
of a Removal of the Deposites from the United  
States Bank, has not belied the country—the  
evils which were foretold as a necessary result from  
the other prominent measures of the government,  
have not materialized. The whole land is cov-  
ered with plenty and prosperity. The Nation is out  
of Debt. Our revenues are great beyond all for-  
mer example, and the most perplexing question  
which now stands our legislation, is not, how  
shall any more be exacted from the people, but  
"how shall it be confined to draw less from their  
pockets?" It is not, how are we to tax the  
people higher, but what scheme is best for reducing  
their present burdens? And must we change a  
policy which has produced results like these?

Should we not rather refuse to elect any man the  
successor of Gen. Jackson, and labor to exclude  
from influence after the next administration, any  
party which will subvert that policy, and probably  
change the measures of this administration?—  
True, the success of Judge White and the oppo-  
sition party, might benefit a few of the leaders  
who desire to fill the vacant places of the officers  
they might turn out. But will it advance the  
honor of the Nation abroad, or increase her pros-  
perity at home? Can it better the condition of the  
People, to revolutionize the domestic or foreign  
policy of the government? On the contrary, we  
fear, it might produce disorder, confusion and dan-  
ger. It might put our country in a situation not  
unlike that of a dismembered nation, the  
split on whose tomb was "I see well, and try-  
ing to be better, I look physics and HERE I AM."

### SECTIONAL PARTIES.

There is another reason for opposing Judge  
White which we feel bound to urge. We are en-  
tirely of the opinion that the task is a delicate one, and nothing  
but a stern sense of duty impels us to its perfor-  
mance. Error whether it arise from disloyalty  
to the Union, or heedless devotion to a faction;  
whether it be the offspring of design or mistake,  
it is alike incumbent on us to refute and expose.  
Judge White may not be in favor of Nullification,  
he has undergone a change in his politics as ex-  
traordinary since he became a Candidate that it is  
difficult to determine what he is and impossible to  
foresee what he will be. But it is undeniable that  
he is run in the South and in the South only. The  
Nullifiers who arrogate to their party an exclusive  
defense of State Rights, and the sole guardianship  
of Southern principles have adopted Judge White  
as their candidate. And the leaders among Judge  
White's friends are endeavoring to organize a  
sectional Southern party for his support. We oppose  
to be the disciples of Washington, with him we  
believe that those things are pregnant with im-  
minent peril to the Union, and however honest and  
patriotic may be the motives of the individuals  
concerned in maturing them, their tendency is to  
fatal to the preservation of the Union as if their  
designs had been criminal. In the name of Lib-  
erty then we invoke all reflecting Union men of  
every party to pause!

The language of experience and the voice of  
Washington concur in admonishing us that the  
dangers of disunion are to be averted only by op-  
posing sectional parties in their first formation.—  
When the "Southern party" of 1833 commenced  
its organization to nullify the Tariff they denied

any intention to dismember the Union. Many  
tolerant republicans relied upon their assurances  
and withheld their condemnation. Possibly an  
such and was at first contemplated. Be this as it  
may, their violent and inflammatory publications,  
their constant and unrelenting appeals to the  
sectional feelings of the South and their bitter denunciations  
against the North, prepared the public  
mind for "estimating the value of the Union."  
The ordinance of Nullification came in quick suc-  
cession, and who will say that the sad consequen-  
ces are yet healed? And must the embers of dis-  
content be again stirred into a blaze, and for a has?  
Will the generous South, the patriotic people of  
North Carolina join in this hazardous game, for  
the mere purpose of electing a Southern man,  
when the South has already had her out of often  
Presidents? When she has filled the Executive  
Chair 40 years in 48? After the leaders have or-  
ganized another Southern party under the banners  
of Judge White, will he be his real head? Will  
they all with one consent follow him and yield  
to his advice? Will they depend on him or be on  
them? Even admitting that a dissolution of the  
Union is not contemplated, (and by many of his  
friends we are sure that it is not,) still it does not  
follow that we are safe from such an event, while  
the public passions are so constantly excited and  
sectional prejudices are so strongly acted on, and both  
kept in such a high state of fermentation. It is  
infinitely more easy to raise commotion and pro-  
voke sedition than it is to allay them. How strong-  
ly does the solemn advice of the father of his coun-  
try appeal to the patriotism of the people! How  
ruminous to our peace, how fatal to liberty may be  
the consequences of disregarding it!

Above all things, hold dear your national U-  
nion. Accustom yourselves to estimate its infinite  
value to your individual and national happiness.  
Look on it as the palladium of your tranquility at  
home; of peace abroad; of your safety; of your  
prosperity; and even of that liberty which you so  
highly prize.

Let none delude you by the false accusation that  
we are abolitionists! We are not.

Already it is the case that they who cannot con-  
cure in supporting Judge White are denounced as  
traitors to the South, and enemies to Southern in-  
terests, as if it were treason to the South to be loy-  
al to the Union. Even now men of the purest pa-  
triotism, (such men as Nat. Mason and his politi-  
cal associates) are reviled by this sectional party  
of Judge White and branded with the odious  
epithets of "Whigs" and "traitors to the South."

If these things are so in the green tree, what  
may we not look for in the dry?

Just as you will recollect it was the practice of the  
Whig party in the North, in New England, to  
vilify the Republicans of that section as ene-  
mies to the North!

In like manner the Nullification party, in South  
Carolina, characterized Union men as slaves to  
General Jackson and the advocates for peace and  
order as "unionists." So it must always be  
with violent sectional parties. They will de-  
grade into factions and counter than win a blow  
at those who are appointed to administer the govern-  
ment they will strike at the government itself.

### DANGER OF ELECTING PRESIDENT BY HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

We shall now proceed to enquire if it is ex-  
pected that Judge White by the people and the  
election of this question will magnify the importance  
of the objective we have just been considering.

Have we any just reason to indulge the ex-  
pectation that Judge White's obtaining the vote of  
North Carolina will effect any more than prevent  
an election of President by the people, and thereby  
transfer it to the House of Representatives? We  
think not.

The party opposed to General Jackson in the  
western States have nominated General Harrison  
against Mr. Van Buren, and there is no ticket  
for Judge White in either of those States.

The same party in the North have nominated  
Mr. Webster against Mr. Van Buren, and there is  
no ticket formed for Judge White in those States  
or either of them.

The same party have nominated Judge White  
in the South, and the South only; against Mr.  
Van Buren. All of the States choose 294 elec-  
tors and unless some one candidate obtains a  
majority (viz 147 electors) there cannot be an elec-  
tion, and a choice of President will be made by  
the House of Representatives. By voting for Judge  
White in North Carolina we shall be doing all  
that it is in our power to do towards preventing  
an election of President by the people. The States  
in which, and in which those tickets of electors  
are formed in favor of Judge White, do not give  
altogether more than 94 votes. If taken 147 to  
make an election. Hence it is too plain for  
argument that he cannot be elected by the People,  
if he were to get all the votes in every State  
where he is run he cannot obtain more than 94  
votes, which will not, cannot elect him! The  
same thing is true as respects General Harrison  
and Mr. Webster. Mr. Van Buren alone is run  
in all the States and unless he is chosen, there will  
be no election by the people. As the advocates and  
defenders of popular rights we deprecate an elec-  
tion of President by any other authority than by  
the people. A President elected by Congress, will  
feel himself dependent on the representatives of  
the people instead of the people themselves. A  
sectional opposition will probably be organized  
against his administration before it has commenced,  
and light or wrong he will be haled from his  
office, or at all events greatly embarrassed in his  
efforts to advance the best interests to the coun-  
try. Members of Congress who voted for him will  
maintain his recommendations because they elect-  
ed him, and many others will oppose him not be-  
cause they can ground their hostility on any prin-  
ciple, but simply because they were opposed to  
his election.

If there were no other objection to Judge White,  
this one it seems to me ought to be conclusive.

### BANK OF THE UNITED STATES.

In connection with the preceding objection to  
Judge White's obtaining the vote of North Car-  
olina is it not worthy of enquiry how far it may be,  
the means of creating a National Bank.

The opposition run three candidates, Mr. Web-  
ster in the North, General Harrison in the West  
and Judge White in the South. Mr. Webster and  
General Harrison are in favor of a bank. Judge  
White is true he heretofore voted against that  
measure, but since he has changed, his votes on  
other subjects and because both he and his leading  
supporters have kept the profoundest silence on  
this; we have a right to doubt his firmness and  
consistency. Moreover he is supported by the al-  
most unanimous voice of the Bank party in this  
State and throughout the South, and we all know  
there is no question upon which public men have  
heretofore so frequently and unexpectedly altered  
their course as upon this one of the Bank!

Let us now say that this subject has expired—  
It has been raised; not by the friends of Union.

Mr. Van Buren, but by the supporters of Mr. Van  
Buren, but by the party opposed to the Adminis-  
tration. He has been required by those on either side  
the question "will you (if elected President) sign  
and approve a bill abolishing the Bank of the United  
States?" To this question he has answered  
that it is "impolitic and dangerous." But his  
creation will be contrary to "the wise determina-  
tion of the people," and that he "will resist its en-  
actment."

Why has not this question been put to Judge  
White, or if it has, why is his answer withheld  
from the people? It will be his duty to say that  
his opinions are known already for as also says  
Mr. Van Buren.

If the question goes to the House of Representa-  
tives it cannot be expected that Mr. Webster's and  
General Harrison's political supporters will vote  
for Judge White unless he gives them some as-  
surance to favor the views of the Bank Party; and  
do you think he will resist this temptation? If  
not, that institution may be fixed upon the coun-  
try forever! Whether it is likely for this month  
to sacrifice his own hopes of elevation and defeat  
the schemes of his new friends, you will be able to  
judge after a fair consideration of his conduct  
since he became a candidate of the opposition.

### MR. VAN BUREN.

But besides the activity which has been shown  
by the opposition, to attract confidence to Judge  
White, they have been equally industrious in their  
attempts to calumniate Mr. Van Buren.

It is well recollected that when Mr. Van Buren  
was the Jackson candidate for Vice President the  
history of his life was examined for the purpose  
of hunting up charges against him, and the most  
alarming predictions of danger to the South were  
made if he should be elected Vice President. He  
was elected, and he has discharged the duties of  
the office with dignity ability and economy, and  
yet the South has never been more prosperous.

The very same charges that were made against  
Mr. Van Buren were made in 1820, and then re-  
futed! The very same predictions of danger to  
the South were made in 1820 and then completely  
refuted by the fact that the experience was made  
since 1820! But still Mr. Van Buren is denounced  
(as heretofore) because he "sided in the North,  
and his election will endanger Southern interests."

Experience has proved the prediction was false  
when first made, and whatever will you think it  
for the future? Reason and common sense will  
not regard it, but it is hoped that sectional pre-  
judice may. And by whom is it renewed? By  
men who voted for Mr. Adams (a Northern man)  
against general Jackson (a Southern man).

Now (be heretofore) it is urged against Mr. Van  
Buren that he did not resist the voice of New York  
in the Legislature of that State, when her Senators  
in Congress were instructed to vote against the  
admission of Missouri in the Union, unless slave-  
ry was forbidden in that Territory. And who are  
most clamorous in repeating this state charge?  
The same men who voted for Mr. J. Adams in 1820.  
Who voted for Mr. John Stricker in 1820,  
although Mr. Sergeant was the leader in Congress  
of Missouri restrictionists, and his hostility to the  
South on that question, was no better than he even  
refused his assent to the compromise which was  
ultimately adopted by a majority. Right or wrong  
the Missouri question was settled by a compromise  
more than 15 years ago! The South and the  
North agreed upon that compromise to prevent  
agitation and save the Union; and it is honorable  
to the South as just to her character for so to di-  
liger the long buried friends of our fathers, and en-  
ter them for discord among their descendants!—  
Can any thing less than infatuation allow a true  
lover of the Union to approve, much less to co-  
operate in such proceedings?

No fair minded man can ask for a more com-  
pelling proof of Mr. Van Buren's determination to  
obey by that compromise than that it was only  
in favor of admitting Arkansas into the Union  
and every political friend of his from New York  
in the last Congress and nearly if not quite all of  
them from other States) voted for the bill, whilst  
even Judge White voted against it, when it  
was certain that in a next Michigan would  
prepare the same fate for Arkansas.

It is again contended on heretofore that Mr.  
Van Buren is an enemy because in obedience to  
the instructions of his State, he sided by the  
Tariff of 1828; when every man who is the least  
informed on the subject knows, that Mr. Van Buren  
himself was never in favor of a tariff of that  
kind, and that since he was elected Vice President  
he and his friends aided to pass the compromise  
act of 1833, by which the Tariff was reduced and  
directly warred his party to vote for that bill to  
prevent Mr. Van Buren and his friends from re-  
ceiving the duties still lower. And by whom we  
ask you is this charge renewed? Why by men  
many of whom are in favor of the Tariff? By men  
who supported Mr. Adams (a friend of the system)  
in 1824, and in 1828—and voted for Mr.  
Clay (the leader of the Tariff party) against Gen-  
eral Jackson in 1832.

### VAN BUREN NO ABOLITIONIST.

In order to rouse the fears and wake up the  
jealousies of the people against Mr. Van Buren,  
some of his friends have not scrupled to charge that  
he is an Abolitionist. This is not so.

In the list of Electors nominated for the sup-  
port of Mr. Van Buren you will find the names of  
Nathaniel Alcott. He has known Mr. Van Buren  
long and intimately, and will say on be-  
lieve that Nathaniel Alcott is an abolitionist, or that  
he would hold "fellowship with an Abolitionist!"  
Yet he is a warm supporter of Mr. Van Buren's  
election.

General Jackson too has been intimately asso-  
ciated with Mr. Van Buren during the whole of  
his administration. It is well known that Mr.  
Van Buren possesses his confidence and was a  
member of his Cabinet, and it is credible that Gen-  
eral Jackson would cultivate the friendship and  
permit the intimate confidence of an Abolitionist?

But it may be said that these great men are il-  
lible (like every man) to be mistaken. Admit it to be  
so, and still the question arises—if the com-  
rades of Mr. Van Buren having little or no acquaintance  
with him, stimulated by the interest of a political  
controversy and embittered by party hostility are  
not more likely to err about his opinions than  
Nathaniel Alcott and General Jackson his oldest  
intimate friends? Determine this point as you  
may—can these enemies of Mr. Van Buren pre-  
tend to know his opinions better than do  
himself? In reply to a letter addressed to him by  
his political opponents, Mr. Van Buren has said:

"I prefer that not only you, but all the people  
of the United States shall now understand, that if  
the desire of that portion of them which is favor-  
able to my elevation to the Chief Magistracy  
should be gratified, I must go into the Presi-  
dential Chair the inflexible and uncompromising OP-  
PONENT of any attempt on the part of Congress  
to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia, or











